THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIA STONING-HE REGULLAS STAIL LINE via STONING—
too, for BOSTO'A and PROVIDENCE.—Initiand Route—
to shortest and most direct, carrying the Eastern Mail.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and
VANDERSILT, Capt. D. S. Sturgis, in connection with the
RONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE and BOSTON AND
BOVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New-York daily (Sungre excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above
latery-piece, at 6 c'eleck p. m., and Stomington at 8:30 p. m., or
the C. VANDERBILT, from New-York, Monday, Wednessty and Priday; from Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday and Satriday; from Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday and Satriday. riay.
The FLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Toesday, Thursay and Saturday; from Stenlington, Monday, Wednesday and

Pricay.

Passengers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Providence and Scatton, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said places in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the sarly morning lines, connecting north and east. Passengers that prefer it ramain on board the steamer, enjoy a night's rest unsultantibed, breakfast if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7 a. m. train, connecting at Frovidence with the 11 a. m. train for Scotton.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEYennecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lacka-and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh

Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18,1859. Leaves
Rew-Tork for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2,
Rooth River, at 7:30 and 11:45 a. m., and at 4 p. m.; for Somerville by the above trains, and at 5:45 p. m. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which
leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12
m., and 4 and 6 p. m.

leave New-York from foot of Courtisantes. In m., and 4 and 6 p. m.

The livid a. m. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thenne via East Penneylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Potteville and Harrisburg.

Fassengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 a. m. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 a. m. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 28thst. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williamshridge—7:45 and 9:30 a. m.; 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

For White Plains—11:50 a. m.; 4:00 and 5:00 p. m.

For White Plains—6:15 p. m. from White and Centre-sta.

For Dover Flains—4:30 p. m.

Returning will leave

Dover Flains, 5:30 a. m., Mail Train.

Returning will leave

Dover Plains, 5:30 a. m., 3:00 and 6:00 p. m. White Plains, 5:00 and 7:00 a. m.; 3:00 and 6:00 p. m. Williamsbridge, 6:40 and 9:30 a. m.; 1:00 and 5 p. m.

Williamsbridge, 6:30 a.m., Mail Train.

Albany, 11:30 a.m., Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent. UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-From July UDSON RIVER RAILROAD,—From July
6, 1859, TRAINS will leave Chambers-st. Station as
follows: Express Trains, 6 and 11 a. m., and 5 p. m. For Hudson, 8:20 p.m.; for Sing Sing, 9:45 a.m., and 4 and 10:30 p.m.; for
Penghkerepie, 7:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.; for Tarrytown, 2:45 and
6:45 p. m.; for Peckskill, 5:30 p. m. The Hudson, Poughteepeis,
Peckskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the
way stationa. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher
and Site-see. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:38
a. m., and 3:45 p. m.; and Albany about 15 minutes later. Os
Sundaye at 6 p. m.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILBOAD.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

1859. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.
Commencing May 23, 1859.
Fassengers Station in New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.
Entrance on 27th-st.
For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:59 and
4:45 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 2 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:15 (ex.);
3:60, and 4:45 p. m. For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport
and Westport, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:59 and 4:45 p. m. For Norwalk,
7, 9 a.m.; 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:59, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For
Darien and Greenwich, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 2:16 (ex.), 3:50,
4:55, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Port Cheter and intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.), 3:15 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and

For Boston, 8a. m. (ex.), 3:15 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a.m. (ex.) 3:15 p. m. (ex.) For Connecticut River Railmond to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.), and 3:15 p. m. (ex.) to Northampson. For New-Haven, New-Loudon and Sonington Railmond at 8 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. For Canal Railmond to Northampton, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For Housetuck Railmond, 8 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railmond, 8 a. m., 3:15 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railmond, 7, 9 a. m., 3:50 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

COR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-PORT BUSION AND FROVIDENCE TIS NEWPORT and FALL RIVER—The splendid and superior
steamer METROFOLIS, Capt. Brown, leaves New-York every
TUESDAY, THUESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock p. m.,
and the EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock p. m., from Pier Ne.
B.R. R.
Hereafter so rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant until the same shall have been paid for.
Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by
on Express Freight Trein.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

JORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE by steam-CRIHERN PASSENGER ROUTE by steam-ers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Iberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 celeck, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Race Road to White-hall, there taking Lake steamers Americs, United States, or Ca-mada, for all parts on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdenshurg. Pare to Rutland, 83 50; Burlington, \$4 70; Plattsburg, \$5 50; Bouse's Foint, \$6 25; Ogdenshurg, \$7; Montreal, \$8 25. Ap-ply for through tickets at TROY STEAMBOAT OFFICE, foot & Liberty-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD- For PHILA LW-JERSEI KAILKOAD-FOF PHILA DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.— Mail and Express Lines leave New-Yerk at 7, 9, and 11 a.m., and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare, \$5. Through Tickets sold for Cin-cinanti and the West, and for Washington, New-Orleans, and the South, &c., and through baggage chesked to Washington is 7 cinnail and the West, and for Washington, New Orleans, and its South, &c., and through bagage checked to Washington is a. m. and 5 p. m. trains.

No baggage will be received for any trains unless delivered an checked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

1859. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL

equal to any in the country.

THREE THROUGH

FASSENGER TRAINS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH,

connecting direct at Philadelphia with through trains from Section, New-York and all points east, and in the Union depot at the Miladelphia with through trains for Cinchinsti, St. Louis, Cleve-Petaburgh with through trains for Cinchinsti, St. Louis, Cleve-Ind., Chicago, Burlington, St. Paul's, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Chicago, Burlington, St. Paul's, Indianapolis, Louisville, Sew-Orleans, and all interrocediate points in Ohio, Indiana, Illi-Bew-Orleans, and Illi-Bew-Orleans, and all interrocediate points in Ohio, Indiana, Illi-Bew-Orleans, and all interrocediate points in Ohio, Indiana, Illi-Bew-Orleans, and all interrocediate points in Ohio, Indiana, Illi-Bew-Orleans, and Illi-Bew-Orleans, Miscouri, Kan-

ess and Fast Liners run through to Pitteburgh without 

(all Rail) are good on either of the above trains.

BOAT TICKETS from Boston are good via Norwich, Pail
Biver or Storienton line.

Passengers from Washington City have two daily trains from
Baltimore at —— a. m. and —— p. m.

Passengers for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, Ningars
Palls, and intermediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 a. m.

Palls, and intermediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 a. m.

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Palls, and intermediate properties and properties of Steamers on the West; also, on board any of the regular lime of Steamers on the West; also, on board any of the regular lime of Steamers on the Western connections of the Pennyls.

Palls ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Palls ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

The compeletion of the Western connections of the Pennylsania Railroad to Chicago makes this the

BIRCT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE

BEAT NORTH-WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, evolding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, tocother with the reveiling public.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD.

By this route, freights of all descriptions can be forwarded freese philadelphia, New-York, Boston, or Railinners, to any point or bior railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinoia, Wisconnin, Miscouri, kansay, arkansas and Red Rivers; and at the seasons of the seasons and s

Merchants and Shippers influents that dispersed the this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy breast to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy breast to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy by other Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via Fenn. R. R."

Beparticular to mark packages "via Fenn. R. R."

Beparticular to the West ordering goods from the East will de well to direct tham to be shipped by this route.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART Pittaburgh;

Soyle & Co., Bienberville, Ohio; H. B. Pierce & Co., Zanseville, Ohio; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, Ohio; R. McNeely, Mayeville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Fortsmouth, Ohio; P. Adock & Ville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Fortsmouth, Ohio; P. Adock & Ville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Fortsmouth, Ohio; P. Adock & Wille, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Fortsmouth, Ohio; P. Adock & Milearn & Hibbert, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. C. Meidrum, Madisca, Millam Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Their, M. R. F. San, Evansville, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & R. Louis, Mo.; John B. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & R. Louis, Mo.; John B. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & R. Louis, Mo.; John B. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & R. Louis, Alben, Ill.; Murphy & Walle, Dubuque, Iowa; or he Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

Frattles attending to their own shipments from the East will and it to their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the billowing places before shipping; or letters addressed to ethas be billowing places before shipping; or letters addressed to ethas the billowing places before shipping; or letters addressed to ethas the office.

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
E. J. SNEEDER, Co., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William-st., H. T.
EECH & Co., No. 5 Kilby-st., Bosten.
E. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
For through tickets apply at the office, No. 2 Astor House.
T. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
T. A. SCOTT, General Floket Agent, Philadelphia.
T. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent Altcona Pa.

## Water Cure.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE and GYMNASIUM.—Hotel accommodations for Transient and Permanent Boarders. No. 110 Bleecker st., New York.

Aledical.

SURE CURE for PILES.—The Medicine which the proprieter now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has nevery case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afficted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate realed. So thoroughly has it been tested that the subscribet has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect ourse in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by MENRY D. FOWLE, funded to the purchaser. Prepared by MENRY D. FOWLE, funded to the purchaser. Prepared by MENRY D. FOWLE, funded to the purchaser. Prepared by MENRY D. FOWLE, funded to the purchaser. Prepared by MENRY D. FOWLE, funded to the purchaser.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN 32

The great value of the GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES is guaranteed by testimonials from the most distinguished men in the country, whose names—and the evidence of genuine character -are at the service of any person interested. Among the testimonials from the GOVERNORS OF TWO STATES The CHAIRMAN of the BOARD OF REATH of New-York. One of the Surgeon-in-Chief of BELLEVUE HOSPITAL Macj clergymen, including the Rev. N. BANGS, D. D., THE HEAD OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. The STATE CHEMIST and ASSAYER of the State of Massachusetta. The MAYOR OF NEW-YORK CITY. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER to Great Britain. The PROPRIETOR of BARNUM'S MUSE. UM. And many other public men, together with editorial no-tices from the leading journals in the country.

Convincing and unsuswerable arguments have been addressed to the leading Physicians and Surgeons of the day, prominent

Valentine Mott, President and Professor of Surgers. Dr. Edward H. Dixon, Editor of Scalpel and Operating

Surgeon. Dr. G. S. Bedford, Professor of Diseases of Women, New University. Dr. Willard Parker President of Academy of Medicine

Dr. J Marion Simms, Head of Women's Hospital, New-York.
Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Head of Bellevue Hospital, New-York. Dr. John C. Cheseman, Professor of Diseases of Women, New

Complaints, who have been unsuccessfully treated by most of the above-named phyricians, have been entirely cared by the Graefen berg treatment within a few months.

From The New-York Tribune. The Gracfenberg Family Remedies are most reliable. In the iniversal and distressing diseases of Women, the remedies are gentle, judicious, and surely effective.

From The Neso-York Nesos. The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations. From The New-York Daily Times.

The Gracfenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments

All of the GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are for

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CA-THOLICON

e offered as a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities ocakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them. Especially where any of the following symptoms are

Derauged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet-Bloatings-Feverishness-Neuralgia-

Irregularities Weakness Faintings-

Palpitation of the Heart. Dizziness-Nervousness-Headache-

Restlessness-Disturbed Sleep-Flushes of Heat-General Pain Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders-

Nauses-Indigestion-Difficult Passing of Urine with Heat or Smarting— Itching, burning or Irritation in the Uterine Organs— Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety— Red Face—Nervous Twitching—Starting—Constipation— Irritable Temper-Sadness-Depraved Appetite-Flatnlence-Bloated and Irregular Bowels-Unpleasant Dreams-Pains in the Uterine Organs-Numbress and Pains in the Limbs-Loss of Memory-Bewilderment-Soreness in the Feet-Pain in the Back.

but they accompany local uterine difficulties, and show that the general system is sympathizing with and becoming debilitated by the local trouble. In all such cases an immediate resort to the remedy will restore health. All suppressions in young girls, and the cough and decline so commonly attending them in the young, are relieved quickly and surely by the Catholicon.

Price of THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOL con, \$1 50 per bottle. Five bottles for siz dollars. It can be Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Secretary and Com

AN ARTICLE WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESEMBLING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.

To Invalids throughout the country may address Dr. Bridge concerning their health with perfect confidence.

To If medicines are not ordered, and an extended opinion required, the letter must contain one dollar to insure a reply.

FF PERSONAL CONSULTATION MAY BE HELD WITH DR. BRIDGE, AT THE CONSULTING ROOMS OF

THE INSTITUTION, NO. 32 PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS 9 TO 1 AND 3 TO 4. These suffering from any acute or chronic complaint, and ladies who are troubled with any of the complaints incident to their sex, or those who are troubled with any malignant disease, or suffering from the effects of previous improper treatment, are invited to call at the consulting rooms of the Gracenberg Com-

THE GRAEFENBERC VEGETABLE PILLS (price 25 cents a box), are superior to any others in the world for Bilious Complaints, Asthma, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas; Low, Nervous and Simple Fevers : Gastric Fevers, Gripes, Heartburn, Headache, Indigestion, Hysteries, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all diseases arising from want of action in the digestive organs.

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. OAKLEY, lase of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GIL-BERT OAKLEY, No. 119 West street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of March, 1859.

RACHEL OAKLEY,
Administratrix.

mb4 law6mF\*

Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES OWEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office. No. 8 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1859.—Dated the 18th day of May, 1859.

my20 law6mFri Will-liaM EMERSON, Executor.

my20 lawfunfri William EMERSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OSBORN, law of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of REWIBEN H. CUDLIPH, No. 119 Nassurst, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the thirty-field day of March, 1859.

ROBERT BARNES, Administrator.

day of March, 1859.

All lawfun?\*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—Pisce of Trial.—THE PARK 8 ANK, Plaintiffs, against EDGAR D. STURTEVANT and ABEL S. STURTEVANT, Defendants.—Summ one.—To the Defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the compilation this action, which was the day field in the office of the Cierk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said compilation the subscribers, at izelf office. No S Beekman street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons) on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said compisint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty cents, with interest from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated August 24, 1869.

\*\*TOWNSEND & VAN NESS, augs lawfur?\*\*

\*\*TOWNSEND & VAN NESS, augs lawfur?\*\*

\*\*COUNTEME COUNTEME COUNTEME COUNTY of New-

au26 lawfwF\*

au26 lawfwF\*

TOWNSEND & VAN NESS,
Plaintiff' Attorneys.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—County of NewARDSON and GEORGE J. STURDY against ARCHIBALD
THOMPSON—Summers for a money demand on contract—
To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to
answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the effice
of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 3d
day of August, 1839, and to serve a copy of your asswer to the
said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 169 Breadway, New York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to snawer
the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff's in this
nettion will take judgment against you for the sum of four humdred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-two cetts, with interest
from the 18th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and
frifty-vielth, besides the costs of this action—Jared, New York,
August 2, 1859.

E. A. & W. B. CARPENTER,
August 2, 1859.

CUERTEME COURT.—In the Matter of the

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Astor Bank.—Notice is hereby given, that I require all CREDITORS of the ASTOR BANK to exhibit and establish their demands before me, at the Matter Bank, corner of Pearl and Beckman sta, New York, within thirty days from the date herrof.—Dated New York, Am 12, 1859.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Altorneys for Receiver, No. 58 Falton st., New York.

SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—

SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—

EDWARD D. WEBB against GEORGE R. A. RICK-ETTS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not

DUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—
EDWARD D. WEBB against GEORGE R. A. RICKETTS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not
ser.)—To the above-named Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action,
which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the
County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to
serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the sabserbers, at their office. No. 70 Cedar street, in the City of Newserbors, at their office, No. 70 Cedar street, in the City of Newserbors within twenty days after the service of this summonts on
York, within twenty days after the service of this summonts on
you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to
answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of
two hundred and sinety three and 43-109 dollars, with interest

from the 27th day of November, one thousand eight bundred and fifty seven, besides the costs of this action.—Duted Aug. 11, 1858.

LODER & POMEROY,
and lawfer.

New-York Daily Tribune

Four years since, we published in these columns the corcluding lines of a poem delivered then before the Literary Societies of Dartmouth College. This year a poem, entitled "The Press," was spoken by the same gentleman in the same place. Though written for that occasion, it will be made use of mainly as a versified lecture by its author, for popular

PARK BENJAMIN'S DARTMOUTH POEM

assemblies, with the exception of the following INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION.

I make my how to you, most potent, grave, And reverend senior, first: of you I crave. Large measure of indulgence, for I fear I shall say little that you care to hear.

No cost has beeched my lips, not kindling fire Electric trembles o'er my much-used lyre. No inspirati in, born of Heaven or Earth, Is mire unless, perchance, it live in mirth. No fine afflacts fills me as I sing—Simple the effecting which to-day I bring: And I have not for these plant things I teach Action or utterance or the power of speech; I only speak right on to fit the time. And the occasion with my facile rhyme.

Note that the series of the power of speech; I only speak right on to fit the time. And the occasion with my facile rhyme.

Action or utcessore or the power of specin;
I only speak right on to fit the time
And the occasion with my facile rhyme.

Next unto you, dear juniors, ye young men,
Who cail me to these cleasie shades again,
I make my saintation, and I sak
No parden for this simbity-executed task,
(If so you deem it)—for it is not long.
Since of "True linde-pendence," the true song,
I stove to sing invited by your grace,
Before this audience in this very place.
If what I then rehearsed were weak and tame,
New you have no one but yourse leve to blame.
Yes—like Ego—I am he, who came
Some four years since, unsersided by fame,
From the paved streats and brick and brown-stone walls,
To these green fields, these winerable onlis,
Summoned by your associated bands
And greeted by warm hearts and open hands.
Nothing is changed: the same kind welcomes meet
My g on return to this illustrious seat.
Of Learning, where each belit hat calls to prayer
Pulses with saored memories the air.
Nothing is changed: at least, no natural thing;
The same sweet influences around you spring,
The same bright waters flow from full to vals,
Your cheeks are reddened by the same fresh gale,
The same bloomly is diviewing from above
To the same bloomly is diviewing from above
To the same bloomly is diviewing from above
To the same bymns of gratitude and love,
But We have cheaned: Are always does us wrong,
And Life is short, however Art be long.
Boya, that were cope four little years ago,
Are new performers on life's shifting show,
Youths, that were youths, have taken a mighty start,
And each is acting now his destined part—
Some gain their lauries; others break test crown.
Ard owny a one, though none the worse for wear.
Has faded, vanished, vanneed, Heven anows where!
And many a one, though none the worse for wear.
Has faded to anished, annote that though his beard.
This gifted one has given nimed to trade.

By women worshiped, and by urchine for a flown,
So changed, his mother hardly known her som.
By women worshiped, and by urchine for a flown,
And others are pr And others are professional at least: A nawyer one, one doctor, and one priest: A lawyer one, one doctor, and one priest:
To argue and to practive and to practive and to practive.
Each little pleased with what has fallen to each.
And even amid your hash'd and hallow'd scene,
These four years gone what changes intervene!
Since then the Freshman, like those callow worms,
First gub these botter fly, has passed his terms,
Gene through his chrysalis with praise or blame,
And had two letters added to his name.
Sirange that with A. B. ab, his course began,
And A. B. ab, has furthed him—a man! Strange that with A. B. ab, his course began, And A. B. ac, has finished him—a man!
Seniers and Juniors, though not toose to whom I speke at first, emerging from the gloom Of College life, whose purpose is to "cram," Have, if they choose, their grander A. M. am. Masters of Arts and gentlemen of parts
Ferham have howed to Mestresses of Hearts, And, bachelors no more, reflect at sease
How Love, like Colleges, has its degrees.
Warm at the Tropic frozen at the Pole,
As its swift currents into marriage roll,
Where Arctic brezes chill the fervid soil.
As from the Equator to the North they gilde,
Those darling dears, the bridgeroom and the bridg.
Their tender minds are with the fact imbined,
Love has degrees, though not of latitude. But this is treason—beresy—a shaine:
It is digression, whatsoe'ed its name;
So, by your leave, I will prelinde no more,
And even omit the aspient S phemore,
That curious nonde script, all cars and eyes,
Like some quadrup dis—wise or other wise. That curious nonds script, all ears and eyes, Liste some quadrupeds—wise or other wise. Now to my subject—why should I rebearse Such things as everybody knows, in werse! Why should I thus, as doubtless many think, Stand Idly shivering on that subject's brink! In suction ree, plungs boldly in, you say—For cowards sink, while brave men swam away at, whole staid I I was not born to drown. Though out of depth my different fate. When you shall hear what I that soon dilate. Students are off supended for a while; I hang, dear audience, only on your smile.

ARMY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The two companies of the 4th Artillery that were at Fort Laramie have joined the Light Company of that Regiment in Utah. They are all well. Fort Laramie has had a company of the 2nd Dragoons added to its forces, in order to keep pace betimes with the fleet-footed Indians. Their (the Dragoons') borses, however, are said to be rather slow, in fact so chosen as not to interfere with the efficient "mounting of the troops in Utah, whence they were detached.

Two other companies of the 2nd are at Fort Kearney, but we have no authority for saying whether they are to be stat oned there temporarily or permanently.

A Court of Inquiry will be held on Bertpoint today to investigate the conduct of Cadet Clifton Cornly, which is reported not to have been exemplary of late.

A note from Oregon reports the expected arrival there of 60 fine horses from Utah, for the mounted men in the former Department. They left Utah some time ago. At Vancouvre, Oregon, a re-enforcement of artillery (Major Reynolds's battery, we presume, as it is ordered there), had been received.

A newspaper correspondent, writing from Fort Monroe, Virginia, says that there are 285 guns in that fortress, which throw at one discharge 13,417 pounds of iron. The new fort, commonly known as Rip Raps," will mount, when completed, 108 eightinch columbiads, and 54 forty-two-pound guns, all case-mented, and 8 ten-inch columbiads, and 49 nineinch do., all enbarbette. "These guns are of the heaviest class, and are capable of throwing an enermous weight of shot."

The steamers chartered from private parties by the United States Government for the Paraguay Expedition, having been subsequently purchased in compliance with the instructions of Congress, are now the permanent property of the United States. They have all been overhauled, docked, surveyed, and almost rebuilt. Their bows have been altered and somewhat improved, but the general objections to their serviceableness as men-of-war can never be removed. They are too weak, and, no matter what misrepresentation may assert, will be continually needing repair. Up to this time it is estimated that each of them has cost the Government as much as the new steam-sloop Pensacola will have cost when she is ready for sea. Yet the latter is a splendid steamer of 2,000 tuns burden, while the vessels alluded to are miserable, worthless things, outwardly looking well enough, but not at all capable of sea service. proceed to give a brief account of each.

THE MYSTIC. This vessel was formerly the Memphis, of the Cromwell stock. She was built in Philadelphia, of oak, in 1853, and was thoroughly overhauled in 1857. She draws 11 feet of water, and has a direct acting engine of 250 horse power, with one cylinder of 40 inches and 42 inch stroke. She went into commission on Tuesday for service on the coast of Africa; will carry 4 or 6 guns, and about 90 men. Her officers are: Lieut, Wm. E. LeRey, Commanding; Lieuts. D. McN. Fai-fax, Milton Haxton, H. M. Garland, Jr.; Arting Marter, N. Green, Passed Assistant-Surgeon, W. C. Harrison; First Assistant-Engineer, Wm. Roberts; Third Assistants, James Planket, J. S. Finney, H. McMatrie.

THE SUMTER. The Sumter was another of Cromwell's craft, and was known as the "Atlanta." She also was built at Philadelphia in 1853. She is of 495 tuns burden, and has a direct acting engine of 250 horse power, with a 40-inch cylinder and 42-inch stroke. She had a new ergine and boiler put in last year. She draws 11 feet of water, and carries four guns. This vessel is also in commission, destined for the coast of Africa. Her

officers are:
Lieut, J. F., Armstrong, Commanding: Lieuta, W. B. Fitzgerald, J. B. Stawart, J. A. Groer; Acting Master, G. H. Perkins; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Otis, First Assistant Engineer, T. J. Jones; Third Assistants, E. B. Litch, W. H. Glading, J. L. Black, M. C. Barter, M. G. Barter, C. B. Litch, W. H. Glading, J. L. Black, M. C. Barter, M. G. Barter

THE WYANDOTTE. fermerly the Westerrport, has just had her repairs completed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is of Philadelphia origin, and her size and dimensions are the same as those of the Mohawk, whose description is ansexed. The Wyandotte goes to the Home Squadron. Her efficere are:

Licots Read, Duval, and Eggleston: First Assistant Engineer, W. H. Cushman; Third Assistant Engineers, M. H. Plunkett, W. K. Purse, James Morrison.

THE MOBAWK.

which was known as the Caledonia, and was also built in Philadelphia in 1853. She is a screw propeller, schooper-rigged, of 435 tuns burden, and has a vertical engine with a cylinder of 30 inches in diame-

She is ready for commission at Brooklyn, will carry four gure, 90 men, and is to join that portion of the Home Squadron whose attention will be devoted to the overhanling of slavers. Her officers are: Lieut T. A. Craven, Commanding; Lieutemants, A. Barbot, E. T. Spedden, C. C. Carpenner; Acting Marter, G. Hatfield First Assensart Engineer, J. S. Albert, Thard Assistant Engineers, E. S. Dick, James Wallace, E. C. Patten.

THE ANACOSTIA This little craft was built in Philadelphia in 1856 and is 230 tuns burden. She has a vertical engin with one 24-inch cylinder and two feet stroke. Th hull is built of oak, and is fastened with iron and cop per. She has one deck, and draws six feet of water. Her old name was M. W. Chapin. She is now plying between Norfolk and Washington, carrying stores, shot, ammunition, & :.

THE PULASKI. The Pulaski is the ill fated Matacomet that left New-York for Rio and troke down when a few days out, rendering it necessary for her to put into Pensacola for repairs. Having patched up as well as circumstances would permit, she again steere i southward, not, however, with very flourishing prospects, as her captain wrote to a friend here, stating that he never expected to reach the coast of Brazil in safety. And he was right, for her machinery again got ruined, and she was compelled to reach Montevideo in a crippled state. A survey was held on her at "the mount," which resulted in her boiler being condemned. The officers and crew were detached, excepting a few to keep guard; and a new boiler is now going out to her in the storeship Release, which sails to-day for South America. The Pulaski is at Pernambuco, where she recently arrived to meet the storeship, her officers being desirous of getting her as near home as the state of her machinery would allow. She was built in New-York in 1854, and is 305 tuns burden. She is a side wheel steamer, and has a vertical engine with one cylinder thirty-six inches in diameter and ten feet stroke. The hull is built of oak and chestnut, and fastened with copper and iron. She is schooner-rigged, and her draught is five feet.

THE CRUSADER,

alias the "Southern Star," is now at Philadelphia, fitt ng out for the Home Squadron. Lieut. Matht, who captured the slaver Echo, is to take command

The Crusader is a steam propeller of 511 tuns burden, drawing 10 feet of water. She has two decks, a direct-acting engine, with two cylinders, of 23 inches and 26-inch stroke. She was built last year in Mur-physbero', of oak. She sailed from Norfolk the first week of November, carrying two 11 inch guns and one howitzer, for Montevideo, and returned in comparative safety; of course she had a break-down, but it resulted in no serious consequences. Her officers

Lieut Commanding, John N. Maffit; Lieutenants, Thomas S helps, Thos. Rooney, and A. E. K. Benham. We have thus given a necessarily brief, but detailed and correct history of the newly-purchased steamers of the U. S. Navy.

A FAMILY HISTORY.

From The Providence Evening Press, Aug. 20.

We have just listened to the recital of a "most piteous tale," that, were not the circumstances already matters of history, would seem too strange for credibility. About ten years ago there resided in England area explain, his wife and an only child, a boy of five or six years. A difficulty having arisen between an annt of the boy and his parents, the woman maliciously abducted the child and escaped with him to this country, and found her way to Providence. Here she soon wearied of her ill-gotten charge, and finally abandoned the little fellow to the tender mercies of the streets of Providence; while she left for the Far West, whence it is not known that she ever returned.

The young English lad, thus left without home or protection, of course soon entered upon a career that brought him to the notice of the imagistrates, and he was sent to the Reform School. The salutary training that he received in that institution wrought an entire change in the boy, and two years ago he was discharged as reformed. Since that time he has been constantly under the observation of the Superintendent and Trustees, and in no particular has he seemed to swerve from the right principles inculcated at the Reform School.

and Trustees, and in no particular has he seemed to swerve from the right principles inculcated at the Re-

aunt, on leaving England, had assumed a false name; but the boy had always treasured in his heart the name and address of his father; and after his dis-charge from the Reform School, by the advice of Mr. hman, he wrote to his parents informing them of

The effect of that letter may scarcely be imagined— The effect of that letter. It was as if the grave had opened, and their eldest born had come forth to greet them. The father was in the East Indies, in command of a ship of which he was a large owner. When in a them. The father was in the fact there, in the father of a ship of which he was a large owner. When in a distant port he received the ticings that his son was alive, he immediately sold his interest in the vessel, resigned the command, and embarked for England, writing to his son, in Providence, that, God willing, he

writing to his son, in Providence, that, God willing, he would speedily see him face to face.

After the captain's arrival in England, and a hurried visit to his wife, he reëmbarked at once for this country to reclaim his long lost son to his heart and home. Alas for the futility of all earthly hopes! When three days out from England a furious gale made have on the ship, and a falling spar struck the father's head, causing almost instant death.

Slowly and sadly the storm-stricken ship toiled back to the port of departure, and the world tidings were

to the port of departure, and the worful tidings were sent to the mother, who was wearly counting the weeks that must elapse before her husband and her first born son would be restored to her arms. Although first born son would be restored to her arms. Although a sailor's wife, and accustomed to look calculy on the perils of navigation, this sudden dispelling of the pleasant vision quite overcame her. She was seized with the pangs of premature labor, and in a few hours joined her husband in the world where separations come not, and storms and wrecks are unknown.

The letter announcing the death of his father and mother, as we have narrated, reached the boy in this

city on Tuesday last, and, as may well be supposed, overwhelmed him with grief and a sense of utter deso-

A Negro Arrests a White Man as a Fugitive Stave.—We take the following from The Edwards-wille (Ill.) Journal:

"About 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning a gentleman by the name of Isaac Dickson is exspenter, who had advanced about eight miles from this place, along the Springfield road, on his way to Carlinville, was startled by the presentation at his head of a pistol, by one Wm. Brown, a negro, living in this neighborhood. The surprused pedestrian was ordered, by his dusky assailant (who was added by one Samuel Cobine, a white man), to submit to having his hands tred, and be marched back to this place, his doughty captors not vouchsailing any reason therefor. On arriving in town, the luckless traveler was informed that he was arrested as a runaway slave, for whom a reward of \$100 had been offered. Fortunately, the prisoner met with residents here to whom he was not altogether a stranger, and on whose evidence he was released—no doubt to the chagrin of his captors; the tegro especially, who has aforetime fingered 'filthy lucre,' earned by the arrest of fugitives from the 'peculiar instituby the arrest of fugitives from the 'peculiar institu-tion,' of his own color, and for aught we (or he, per. hape) know to the centrary, of his own blood and kin.' SERIOUS ACCIDENT-SOMNAMBULISM,-Mr. N. S. Givens, a farmer, living eleven miles west of this city, on Morday morning last visited our city, and stopped at the Tennessee House. Early in the evening he reat the Tennessee House. Early in the evening he re-tired to his room in the third story of the building, and in a short time was in the hands of Morpheus. About 10 o'cleck at night he arose from his bed and wasked to the window, and, imagining that it was but a short to the window, and, inagining that it was to a distance to the pavement, accordingly jumped therefrom. He was immediately taken in coarge by Dr. Tennessee Mathews, and everything was done tending to make him comfortable. Upon examination it was found that no bones were broken, but he was considerably bruised in the legs and back. It was, indeed, a construction examination that it is taken into ably bruised in the legs and back. It was, indeed, most miraculous escape, when everything is taken into consideration. The distance from the window to the pavement is 37 feet, and at the time he made the leap he was asleep. At the place he fell there are several blicks broken. He states that as he made the leap he awoke, and attempted to save himself by extching at the window sash, but was to late, as he only succeeded he window same, out one pane of glass.

[Jefferson (Mo.) Examiner, Aug 20.

THE PUGITIVE SLAVES OF CANADA WEST .- The Cheveland correspondent of The Anglo-African writes as folious, under date of August 15:

'The Colmial Government of Jamaica, I have rea-"The Columial Government of Jamasca, I have resent to believe, will very soon appoint James Stanley, e.g., of this city agent for the emigration of colored laborers to that island from Canada and the United States. The arrangements are to be made under the immigration act of ISSS which provides for the payment of passages and a stipulated sun per diem for three years. The success of all such enterprises de-

ment of passages and a supplicated sum per deem for three years. The success of all such enterprises depends greatly upon the character of the immigrants to be obtained, and as every friend of humanity has more or less sympathy for the fugitive slaves in Canada, a brief sketch of their bistory in this connection cannot fail to be of the highest interest.

"Twenty years ago the number of colored residents in Canada West was 3,400. There are now more than 40,000. In 1840 there were a few settlers near Dawn and around Maldet—some of them old slaves manumitted by the war of 1812, and owning a few acres of ground given them by the Crown for their services in that war under Tecunseh. In 1847, at Dawn, their first steam mill was built, and the still lingering educational institution at that place had flourished and failed. But in four months after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, 10,000 emigrants poured into the province. Crowds gathered upon the frontier. The Government barracks were thrown open for their use; but many mable to find shelter therein, illuminated the sacred shore with the fires of their camps. Each boat up the Kiver Thames carried as many as could stand upon its decks, and hundreds hurried to leave the frontier through the wood on foot.

stand upon its decks, and numeres nurses to seave the frentier through the wood on foot.

"The isw generous colored settlers received them as best they could, and dozens found a resting place on the floor of a single room. Their former employments as servants were sought for, but found not. Prejudice had, happily, closed her door against them as such, and there was no work for the needy but to chop card-recodered clear the forests. Many were city-bred, but

had, happily, closed her door against them as such, and there was no work for the needy but to chop cord-wood and clear the forests. Many were city bred, but they were driven to it, and the result was, they found his employment so much more independent and healthy that they became u terly disgusted with their former pursuits, and declared that they would never more be menials for any man or people. A new life seemed open for them; their spirits revived, and each man stretched his nerve to become the possessor of land. The King Settlement, of some 15,000 acres, was specify taken up, despite the opposition with which they met from prejudiced whites.

"From that time they have steadily progressed, increasing in numbers, in wealth, and in intelligence. Their acres of land are now numbered by the hundred thousand. They are practical farmers, and have churches, schools, physicians, and editors. They away the elections in those different counties, and are, altogether, laying a more solid foundation for the next generation than is being laid by the colored people of any State or Province outside of the tropics. But the small territory over which they shall wield an influence to all puissant, lies west of Lake Ontario and north of 43° 30° of north latitude. North of this they are affected with the asthma, and the seasons are exceedingly disagreeable. East of this the lands are already too high-priced to be bought by penniless immigrants.

"It is therefore conclusive, though they have pros-

It is therefore conclusive, though they have pros "It is therefore conclusive, though they have prospered thus far beyond all precedent, their prosperity is innited. They want more lands where it is not quite so cold. They need to be identified with the ruling element of the country in which they live. Finally, God has provided Canada as a pisce of refuge and temporary asylum for the oppressed, hard-driven, and hunted Africo-American, where, seef-reliant and superior to circumstances, he may demonstrate his industry and his capability of improvement preparatory to commanding in genial climes that position among the nations of the earth which is fast being recognized as his inevitable destiny." JAPAN LEGERDEMAIN .- He threw up the sleeves of

his dress, and showed a piece of tissue-paper which he held in his hand. It was about six inches square, and by dexterous and delicate manipulation he formed it into a very good imitation of a butterfly, the wings being extended, and at the most each was one inch across. Holding the butterfly out in the pain of his hard, to show what it was, he placed two candles, hard, to show what it was, he placed two candles, which were beside him, in such a position as to allow him to wave a fan rapidly without affecting the flame, and then, by a gestle motion of his fan over the paper insect, he proceeded to set it in motion. A counterdraught of air from some quarter interfered with his efforts, and made the butterfly truant to his will, and the screen had to be moved a little to remedy this. He then threw the paper butterfly up in the air, and gradually it seemed to acquire hie from the action of his fan—now wheeling and dipping toward it, now tipping along its edge, hovering over it as we may see a butterfly do over a flower, on a fine Summer's day, then in wantonness wheeling away, and again returning to alight, the wings quivering with pervous realleseness. One could have declared it was alive creature. Now it have off a the late at the second. again returning to alight, the wings quivering with a rervous restlessness. One could have declared it was a live creature. Now it flew off to the light, and than the conjurer recalled it, and presently supplied a mate in the shape of another butterfly, and together they rose, and played about the old man's fan, varying their attentions between fifring with one another and fluttering along the edges of the fan. We repeatedly saw one on each side of it as he held it nearly vertically and gave the fan a short, quick motion; then one butterfly would pass over to the other, beth would wheel away as if in play, and again return. A plant with away as if in play, and again return. A plant with some flowers stood in a pot near at hand, by gentle movements of the fan the pretty little creatures were led up to it, and then their delight! how they played about the leaves, sipped the flowers, kissed each other, whisked off again with the airs and graces of real butterflies! The audience were in ecstacies, and young and old clapped their hands with delight. The exhibi-tion ended, when the old man advanced to the front of the stage, within arm's length of us all, accompanied continued to play round the magician and his ian. As a feat of legerdemain it was by far the most beautiful trick we had ever heard of, and one that must require an immerse amount of practice. [Blackwood's Mag. A Sable Wedding is Jail.—A young negro wench

made her appearance at the jail on Sunday afternoon and demanded to be married. She was decked out in all the finery she could muster, having got herself up all the finery she could master, having got herself up for the occasion without regard to expense. A wreath of hollyhocks encircled her head, set off in the buckground by a thicket of asparagus, over which was thrown a green vail to hide her blushes and the luster of her teeth, as with a benign smile she struck a position in front of the grates and pointed out her intended. To the astonishment of all this favored individual proved to be an old darkey, who, from age and rheumatism, was totally unable to move, as he lay stretched out in one of the corridors. She insisted that she was not mistaken, and the old fellow was accordingly passed out into the hall by his companions in she was not mistaken, and the old lealow was accordingly passed out into the hall by his companions in misery, and placed in a chair for the ceremony. The darkies gathered around in the corridors, peered through the grates, and hung in festoons about the doors and windows, so that, but for the relief of the few through the graces, and rung in restoons about the doors and windows, so that, but for the relief of the few white faces present, the ceremony would have been performed in the most of a cloud of sable gloom fit for the most Ethiopian of tragedies. The Sheriif was there in the most active superintendence, and with a face beaming with satisfaction at the prospect of so happy a termination to the troubles of one of his oldest subjects. They stood up and were married by Justice Purdy, and, the ceremony over, the bride turned around, and gave the old fellow a smack that savored of earnestness fully expressed. They had no place on earth to go to, and the aged darkey was put back for the night, the bride promising to come back for him as zoon as she got quariers. Somebody asked her what she wanted to marry such an old codger for, at which she indignantly replied, "Rase I" lub him—dat's de reason; I jess lub de groun he "lub him—dat's de reason; I jess lub de groua he
"walks on, ard he is good enuf for anybody, so he is.
"Now I hopes ye knows." The old fellow took it
coolly, and paid no attention to the dry jokes cracked
among his comrades on the inside at his expense.

[Detroit Free Press.

LADIES INJURED AT A CAMP-MEETING .- An sec Ladies Injured at a Camp-Meeting.—An socident occurred yesterday afternoon near the grove at Hamilton, where the camp-meeting is being held, which will cast a shadow upon the meeting. About a quarter before 5 o'clock a carriage was precipitated own a bank, seriously rijuring several of its lamates. The particulars, as near as could be ascertained, are as follows: Mr. Prescott, an aged gentleman from Manchester, was returning home in a covered wagon, with his wife, daughter and grandchild, and two other ladies whose names we could not learn, but who were said to be a mother and daughter. He had got about one third of a mile when a heavy carriage came along, driving rapidly to take passengers to the cars, and he sheered off to avoid it. Whether there was a collision is uncertain; but the wagon went down the back, four or five feet high, demolishing the wagon, and inflicting severe injuries upon three of the women. Mrs. Prescott was believed to have a shoulder dislocated, and her daughter to have a hip broken. Both were senseher daughter to have a hip broken. Both were senseless for a time. The other old lady received still more serious injuries, and was insensible at last accounts. Mr. Shackley, of the Danvers and Salem omnibus line, fortunately came along with a coach almost immedi-ately, and took the injured parties to the railroad, where they were put upon the 5 o'clock train for Beverly, and thence they were transferred to cars on the Gioucester Branch, and taken to Matchester. The other persons in the carriage received slight bruises. | Boston Traveler, Wednesday.

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE HEDGE-HOG.—The Washing-ton Constitution says that Mr. J. Harper keeps a Temperance Hotel in Orten, Va., and that "he and his family" had retired to rest a few nights ago, but were seen alarmed by a rusting among the bed clothes. By and by something bit Mrs. Harper's elbow; she screamed, and the hus hand struck a light. The illumination disclosed a large bedge, how which was nowling. nation disclosed a large hedge-hog which was prowling about the bed, but which at once retired in bristling disgust. How the animal came there was a mystery, as he was not one of the regular boarders.

Ages of our Public Max -President Buchanan AGES OF OUR PUBLIC MEN—President Buchanan will be 68 years old on the 13th of November next; Vice President Breekinridge will be 39 years of age on the 16th of January next; Lewis Cars is nearly 77 years old; Sephen A. Douglas was 46 years of age on the 23d of April last; Staton Cameron is in his 69th year; Jefferson Davisis 54 years old; Caleb Cushing is in his 6th year; Howell Cobb will be 44 years old on the 7th of September next; William H. Sewerd is in his 18th year; Franklin Pierce is 54 years old; Robert Field Strokton is nearly 69 years of age; John Charles the 7th of Spennstein Pierce is 54 years old; Robert Field Stockton is nearly 60 years of age; John Charles Fremont was 46 years old on the 7th of January last; John Bell is 62 years old on the 7th of January last; John Bell is 62 years old in February last; James L. Or. was 37 years old in February last; James L. Or. was 37 years old on the 12th of May last; Jesse D. Bright is in nis 47th year; Augustus C. Dodge is about 47 years old; James Shields is 49 years old; Jesse D. Bright is in pis 53d year; Robert M. T. Hunter is nearly 50 years of age; Robert Toombs was 49 years old in April last; John M. Read is over 60 years of age; Daniel S. Dickinson will be 59 years old on the 12th of September next; Horatio Seymour is about 50 years of age; John E. Wool is about 65 years of age; John Sudell is in his 60th year; Nathaniel P. Banks was 43 years old last January.

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS.—We understand that North Carolina Lands.—We understand that several gentlement of this city have associated themselves with Prof. David Christy in his late extensive land parchase in Cherckee County, North Carolina. This Company, of which Mr. R. H. Stephenson is the agent, have at disposal 130,000 acres of the choicest lands in that rich mountain district. Cherokee County, it will be remembered, is situated in the southwestern part of that region included between the Smeky Meuriain and the Biue Ridge—sometimes termed the "New England of the South." These lands were purchased because of their special adaptation to wool-growing, fruit, and grapes. For these purposes we are assured, there is no better country in the United States. Mr. Christopher Wardall and others, who have visited Cherokee County the present season, agree with Prof. Christy in his representations of its fertility and perfect adaptation to these special uses. This region was occupied by the Cherokee Indiars until 1838, and these lands were not brought into market by the Legislature until 1853. This fact will account for its tardy settlement.

A report is in preparation, by Prof. Christy, which will present the real value and importance of his section of the country.

A Good Way to Serve Pickfockets.—On Thursday, as the train on the Great Western Railway was bound East, the poekst of a lady on the train was attempted to be picked by a woman who was in company with another woman and a man. Nothing was said about the matter until the train had crossed Suspension Bridge, when Col ductor Tamblingson, learning of the character of the trio, telegraphed to Officer Sherman of Rochester, who rabbed them on their arrival at that place. He searched them, but finding nothing on their persons to warrant their arrest, he let them go to a tavern, where they stayed all night. On going to the New-York Central cars, Sherman followed them into the coach, and publicly announced their character. The man tried the bluff game, but it would not answer, and before the train left he "came do several gentlemen of this city have associately with Prof. David Christy in his late

might be received in a style befitting their quality.

Murder on the Plains,—We learn from a young printer, Mr. J. C. Campbell, who arrived in this city yesterday from Denver, that a most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated about the 1st of August, twelve miles beyond Bjou Creek, on the Platte, and some 90 miles from Denver. The particulars, we are informed, are as follows: A train from Hickory County, Mo., consisting of seven persons (five men, one woman and a bey), were on their way to the mines, and the fact being understood that the owner of the stock and wagons, who was one of the party, had in his possession nearly \$2,000, which he intended using for mining purposes, they determined to murder and rob him.

The boy was made the instrument by which to execute their fiendish object. He shot the man with a pistol, in the presence of the whole party; the ball passed through his left lung. The deed being accomplished, and having possessed themselves of all his effects, they started for Denver, leaving the unfortunate man to die on the prairie. The party to which Mr. Campbell belonged found him next morning on the point of death, and were only able to glean the foregoing before he expired. Intelligence was sent to Denver of the transaction, and the assassins are probably under arrest by this time. Our informant had forgetten the murdered man's name, but says he has Denver of the transaction, and the assessins are probably under arrest by this time. Our informant had forgotten the murdered man's name, but says he has orgented the hickory County.

[St. Joseph Gazette, Aug 18.

a family residing in Hickery Soundy.

St. Joseph Gazette, Aug 18.

Wonderful, Escape From Drowning.—A letter from Norfelk, in The Richmond Dispatch, states that on Tuesday of last week Capt. John Doughty was washed from the deck of his sloop about 5 o'clock in the morning, when about five miles at sea, off Smith's Island. The sea was running very high at the time, and being unable to regain his vessel, he swam toward the shore and attempted to land; the breakers, however, prevented his doing so, and he thee swam around the southern end of the island where he made a second attempt; this failed also, and after having passed four miles along the beach, he was taken by a current and washed inside of the capes; here he was picked up by mules along the beach, he was taken by a current and washed inside of the capes; here he was picked up by Captain Corkling, after having been swimming eight hours, and carried into Alexandria, from which place he came to Norfolk and proceeded to his residence in Northampton County, where he will appear as one risen from the dead, since it was generally supposed he was drowned. He must have swam nearly fifteen miles, and that with his clothes on, except his boots, which he pulled off in the water. When rescued he was nearly exhausted, and must have drowned in a few

THE GREATEST MAN AT NIAGARA,-On Sanday, we The GREATEST MAN AT NIAGARA.—On Sanday, we are told, a curious indication of the state of feeling at Niagara Falis was manifested in the proceedings of a Sabbath-School there. A gentleman from Cattarangus County was addressing the children, and inculcating the duties of reverence for God and obedience to the Supreme will. In the course of his remarks he desired to draw a contrast between God and the children's to draw a contrast between God and the charlest highest ideal of greatness on earth, and for that purpose he asked of the little ones before him who was the greatest man at Niagara Falls—the man most entitled to their respect—when, to his astonishment and chargin, a dozen youthful voices responded, enth is astically and in entire concord, "Blondin!" "Blondin!" "Rochester Democrat, Aug. 22.

DRAIN OF SILVER FROM FRANCE AND IMPORTS OF DRAIN OF SILVER FROM FRANCE AND IMPORTS OF GOLD,—"The export of silver from France," says the Union, "has gone on so constantly during the last three years that a person might almost ask whether any of that metal still remains in the country. During the first six months of the present year, the exports of ail ver amounted to 228,858,880f. (£9,154,355), while the amount imported was only 114,493,140f. (£4,579,725), leaving a deficit of 114,365,740f. (£4,574,629). It is

ver amounted to 225,85,850. (£2,134,350), while the amount imported was only 114,493,140. (£4,574,629). It is true that the silver which is exported is largely made up for by the gold which is received, for there has been only exported of that meral during the first six months of the year an amount of 98,161,800f, while the imports have been 387,562,200f., giving a surplus of 289,340,400f. (£11,573,616). The general circulation of the two precious metals together has therefore increased 174,574,600f. (6,398,687).

Cases of incendiarism and burglary became so frequent at Auburn, in this State, early in the Sammer, that a volunteer police force was organized, consisting of a large number of public spirited citizens, who alternate with each other in patrolling the streets at night in parties of two, three, or four; the turn of each citizen coming about once a week. Since this, the fires have ceased, and the burglars have found little scope for their depredations. The same plan was field in Geneva, a while ago, and effectually broke up a series of systematic robberies, which was alarming and endangering the town.

A Large Familly.—The Nashville Advocate, in speaking of a large camp-meeting recently held in that verified.

A Larger Family.—The Nashville Advocate, in speaking of a large camp-meeting recently held in that vicinity, says that among the persons present was a church member named Lynch, a man of wealth and of great liberality. "He bore the burden of feeding and ledging" a large number who were on the camp prourd. This Mr. Lynch must be a remarkable man. He has now nineteen children, and his father had thirty-two, and at one time during the war thirteen of his sons were in the army. The State of Virginia, where he then lived, passed an act releasing the patriotic patriarch from all taxation.

where he then lived, passed an act releasing the patriotic patriarch from all taxation.

Got A Butz.—A little chap, named E. R. Seaver, who was bathing in Crystal Lake a few days ago, while in deep water, ducking, left a sharp pain and twinge on one of his earn. He thought at hirst wime of his contrades had thrown a stone, straing him there, but on placing his hand to the spot, discovered blood, and leading around, saw a good shad pickerell feating in the water, on his side, apparently stunced by the force of the collision with his head, as it afterwant proved. The pickerel, more than a foot in length, was taken home and placed in a tub of fresh water, he is now alive, and so joys his aquarish home and shridged liberty as well justing from his agility, as if he possessed the freedom of the lake. The boy thinks it a novel way of extehin pickerel but don't care about having his ear pinched too often in this manner.

RAHEROAD COLLISION.—Yesterday morning a collision occurred on the Northern Central Railroad, between a freight train leaded with marble coming in, and a passenger train bond out from the city with a number of passenger train bond out from the city with a number of passenger train bond for the Shrewsbury camp-meeting. The engineer of the burden train omitted to take in water at the Relay Horse, the proper place, and ran to the station between Mount Washington and Woodbury. Anticipating a train, he sent forward a man with instructions to stop any appreciating train. The increaseger sent neglected to go far enough, and per consequence, the Toyclock passenger train from the city came in collision with the burden train. Fortunately the engineer of the passenger train, Malcolan Hassen, asw the danger in time to reverse the engine, and the freight cars were broken, and the engine of the passenger train from the city came in collision with the burden train.